

LIBRARIANSHIP

LIBRARIANSHIP AS A CAREER.

LIBRARIANSHIP AS A CAREER. The librarian's chief concern is to make books and printed matter readily available to readers. The work of conducting a library therefore varies according to size and type. There are about 6,000 libraries in the United States, the largest of which is the Library of Congress with over 3,000,000 volumes and 595 trained personnel. Counties, cities, and towns usually support public libraries and often maintain itinerant branches which serve large rural sections. Universities, colleges, high schools, and even elementary schools also provide library facilities. In addition, there are Government libraries, private libraries, reference libraries, and special libraries devoted to such subjects as business, education, engineering, law, music, medicine, art, and other subjects. Because there are so many types and systems the duties of library workers have become specialized.

The *administrator* directs and manages a system, unit, or department; his staff may consist of an assistant, department heads, branch librarians, school librarians, and other administrative assistants, and he is charged with employment of personnel, control of buildings, supervision of expenditures, and other administrative work.

The *circulation librarian*, who is in charge of the loan desk and of the distribution of books, acts as consultant to readers and offers advice and guidance about the books available.

The *reference librarian* furnishes expert advice regarding books and materials which are in constant demand, and information on subjects desired, acting as consultant to readers. Source books and research material in the reference room as well as books in the stacks are made available through the reference librarian.

The *order librarian* is a trained man or woman who determines what books shall be purchased; acquisition entails careful selec-

tion, reading of book reviews, knowledge of publishers' lists, well-balanced policies in regard to percentage of books on fiction, non-fiction, and technical subjects, and similar features which determine the quality of a library. Men often choose this work.

The *cataloger* is responsible for the library catalog file and the ease with which a reader is able to find a reference. The efficiency of the system depends on the cataloger, who reads and analyzes books, both new and old, classifies them under different subjects, and prepares cards which are later typed or printed for the card file.

The *children's librarian* is a specially trained person who works in co-operation with parents and teachers, placing in the hands of the children books adapted to the cultivation of the child mind.

College librarians are usually college graduates who have received library training and are especially interested in higher education and research.

School librarians serve school pupils, and are frequently assisted in their work by the students.

Librarians are also employed to take charge of book collections in hospitals, hotels, clubs, historical organizations, corporations, and miscellaneous institutions.

The successful library worker meets people easily, is adaptable, helpful, knows books and sources, and has the broad educational background which college training develops.

OPPORTUNITIES. The demand for library school graduates still exceeds the supply. The census of 1900 listed 4,184 librarians 75 per cent. of whom were women; in 1910 there were 10,722 librarians of whom 80 per cent. were women; and in 1920 the number had increased to 15,297 of whom 88 per cent. were women. Librarianship is particularly attractive to women. The turnover among women, however, is large. Many girls who enter library employment resign a few years later to marry, although marriage does not bar them from continu-

ing in their chosen occupation. The turnover among male librarians is low; their interests are often administrative, and the positions with the highest salaries most often fall to men, although women have an equal opportunity for promotion when qualified.

The demand for school librarians is insistent particularly in the Southern States. Of the 25,000 public high schools throughout the country, only a small percentage maintain libraries, and new schools are adding librarians to their staffs annually. Public libraries need more trained workers. Graduates of library schools are readily placed by the institutional placement offices. In addition, the personnel division of the American Library Association places many graduates of accredited schools.

COMPENSATION. Librarians usually work from 39 to 44 hours per week with an average of 41 hours on duty; they generally are given a month's vacation with pay each year. In a survey made in 1926 by the American Library Association, the salaries of library workers were studied, and found to vary with the size of the systems. In libraries with more than 100,000 volumes, the lowest beginning salary of librarians was \$2,400, and of assistant librarians \$1,650, while the average beginning salary of heads of departments or divisions was \$1,734, of branch librarians \$1,525, and of general, junior or senior assistants \$925 annually. The highest maximum salaries varied from \$2,520 to \$10,000 per year. In libraries of 50,000 to 100,000 volumes the lowest beginning salary of librarian was \$1,560, of assistant librarian \$1,200, while the average beginning salary of department heads was \$1,393, of branch librarians \$1,274, and of general assistants \$820. In libraries of 20,000 to 50,000 volumes the average maximum salary for librarian was \$1,951, of assistant librarian \$1,290, while the average beginning salary of department heads was \$1,263, of branch librarians \$1,140, and of general assistants \$749. In 172

libraries reporting fewer than 20,000 volumes, salaries of assistants varied up to \$1,500. Beginning salaries for graduates of library schools range from \$1,800 to \$2,200.

TRAINING. In 1887, when the first library school was established at Columbia University, professional training was not a prerequisite for library work. Since then, however, many schools have been established, and courses provided in colleges and universities. Graduation from a library school is necessary for employment in the larger systems. The curricula in these schools usually cover reference work and bibliography, cataloging, classification, book selection and evaluation, history of libraries, children's work, school libraries, special and business libraries, library income and administration, library buildings, lending systems, community relations, and relations of the public library to the schools. Preliminary training should include among other subjects, courses in economics, foreign language, history, literature, psychology, science, sociology, and education. The best preparation for professional librarianship is graduation from a four-year college, and one or more years of graduate work in a library school.

THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS. There are thirty schools offering library science in the United States. Seventeen of these are accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association; these schools all offer one year curricula or more, and are classified as follows:

1. *Junior undergraduate library schools* connected with an approved library, college, or university, requiring one year of college work for entrance, and granting a certificate upon completion of one year's work.

2. *Senior undergraduate library schools* connected with an approved degree-conferring institution, requiring three years of college work for entrance, and granting a bachelor's degree upon completion of one year's work.

3. *Graduate library schools* connected with an approved degree-conferring institution, requiring a college degree for entrance, and granting a certificate for one year's work or an advanced degree, if an "advanced graduate library school" (two or more years).

These institutions are listed in the attached table which indicates approved schools (*), classification, tuitions, and enrolments in library science.

EXPENSES. The average annual tuition in the library schools is \$160; in the state universities and teachers colleges, the cost is at a minimum rate often under \$50 for students who are residents of the state in which the school is located; non-state residents pay higher rates. (In the table where two tuition rates are given, the first rate is for state residents, and the second figure is for students coming from outside of the state.) A number of scholarships and fellowships of interest to librarians are listed and described in the Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Education for Librarianship. Estimating student expenses for board at \$1 per day; for room at 50 cents per day; for laundry at \$1 per week; and for books and incidentals at \$49, a student's budget will total at least \$650 not including personal expense items:

\$160—tuition
270—board
135—room
36—laundry
49—books, etc.

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\$650—total excluding personal items.

REFERENCES

- Fifth Annual Report of Board of Education for Librarianship*, A. L. A., Chicago, 1929.
A Survey of Libraries in the United States. Chicago, American Library Assn., 1926.
Professional Education for Librarianship. By Tse-Chien Tai. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1925.
Training for Library Service. By Chas. C. Williamson. New York, Carnegie Corp., 1923.
Training for Librarianship. By J. H. Friedel. H. W. Wilson publishers, 1921.

WALTER J. GREENLEAF

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

1929

Tuition Enrolment

CALIFORNIA

*Library School, Los Angeles Public Library (Junior Undergraduate)	\$ 75-150	35
*Univ. of California, School of Librarianship, Berkeley (Graduate)	50-200	71
Riverside Library Service School, Riverside	25
San Jose Teachers College, Library Department, San Jose	12

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

George Washington Univ., Division of Library Science, Washington	210	137
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GEORGIA

*Library School, Carnegie Library, Atlanta (Graduate)...	80	32
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ILLINOIS

†Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Library School, Chicago.....	210	7
*Univ. of Illinois Library School, Urbana (Graduate)	60- 85	129

KANSAS

Kansas State Teachers College, Department of Library Science, Emporia	36- 66	12
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MASSACHUSETTS

*Simmons College School of Library Science, Boston (Grad. and Senior)	205	76
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MICHIGAN

*Univ. of Michigan, Dept. of Library Science, Ann Arbor (Grad. & Senior)	104-153	91
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MINNESOTA

Univ. of Minnesota, Division of Library Instruction, Minneapolis	60- 90	91
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MISSOURI

*St. Louis Library Schol, Public Library, St. Louis (Junior)	45- 75	37
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NEW JERSEY

*Library School, N. J. Col. for Women (Rutgers), New Brunswick (Senior)	175	7
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NEW YORK

*Columbia Univ., School of Library Service, New York City (Graduate)	316	196
N. Y. State Teachers College, Library School, Albany.....	...	36
*Pratt Institute, School of Library Science, Brooklyn (Junior)	150	27
*Syracuse Univ., School of Library Science, Syracuse (Senior)	255	32
Univ. of Buffalo, Library Science Course, Buffalo	350	41

NORTH CAROLINA		
North Carolina College for Women, Library School, Greensboro	45	25
OHIO		
*Western Reserve Univ., Sch. of Library Service, Cleveland (Grad. and Junior)	210	82
OKLAHOMA		
Univ. of Oklahoma, School of Library Science, Norman....	0- 50	..
PENNSYLVANIA		
*Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh (Junior)	107	45
*Drexel Institute, School of Library Science, Philadelphia (Graduate)	205	40
TENNESSEE		
George Peabody College, Library School, Nashville.....	208	29
Univ. of Tennessee, Library School, Knoxville	45-126	..
TEXAS		
College of Industrial Arts (Women), Dept. Library Science, Denton	30	14
VIRGINIA		
*Hampton Institute, Library School (Colored), Hampton (Junior)	118	8
WASHINGTON		
*Univ. of Washington, Library School, Seattle (Senior).....	65-165	50
WISCONSIN		
*Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School, Madison (Junior)...	67-107	42
*Schools conforming to minimum standards of the Board of Education for Librarianship.		
†Only graduates of library schools admitted.		

America must guard against becoming a nation of listeners. There will never be a time when the radio and the phonograph can take the place of the actual production of music by our children.

—PETER W. DYKEMA.

You'll find that education is about the only thing lying around loose in this world, and that it's about the only thing that a fellow can have as much of as he's willing to haul away. Everything else is screwed down tight and the screwdriver is lost.

—GEORGE HORACE LORIMER.

CLASSICAL PAINTINGS IN LONDON

IT OCCURRED to me while viewing the wonderful paintings in the different art galleries of London that a list of the classical paintings to be found there would be of considerable interest to every classically-minded person. The paintings of the National Gallery have been divided into three classes. Since the Tate Gallery has considerable classical sculpture, I have added that to the list of paintings. Only those pictures that can be seen at Hampton Court are listed. Many have been removed from exhibition in order to allow for the better display of better pictures. However, students who present their cards to the Superintendent will be allowed to see them whenever possible.

NATIONAL GALLERY

French, Spanish, and British Schools:

Boucher—

Pan and Syrinx

Claude—

Aeneas at Delos

Death of Procris

Narcissus and Echo

Ingres—

Oedipus and the Sphinx

N. Poussin—

Bacchanalian Dance

Bacchanalian Festival

Cephalus and Aurora

Nursing of Bacchus

Venus Surprised by Satyrs

Prud'hon—

Clotho

Reynolds—

The Graces Decorating Hymen

Turner—

Agrippina with Ashes of Germanicus

Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus

Velazquez—

Venus and Cupid